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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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[From the N. Y. Times, July 6th.]

ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.

On the afternoon of the Fourth, Mons. Auguste Buislay, of the gymnastic troupe, whose elegant and graceful execution of the most difficult gymnastic feats at the New Bowery Theatre have been attracting large and enthusiastic audiences for the past two weeks, was advertised to make a balloon ascension from Elm Park. Not only was he to ascend skyward, but during his rise and progress he was to execute in mid air, upon a *trapeze* pendant from the balloon, some of the most difficult feats peculiar to his profession. The ascent was made and the feats performed in accordance with the programme, but a denouement was provided not set down in the bills which very nearly cost the daring aeronaut his life. The Montgolfier was duly filled in the presence of a large crowd at Elm Park, and notwithstanding the threatened storm and the counseling of his frinds, the intrepid Frenchman resolved to carry out to the letter of his announcements. Accordingly, at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, he mounted the *trapeze*, and giving the word to cut the balloon loose, was speedily flying upward with great velocity. From the moment of leaving terra firma the gymnast could be seen executing his perilous feats upon the slender bar—feats of agility, strength and dexterity which usually make an audience shiver with fright when performed within a few feet of the ground. As long as the eye could see him, he continued gyrating and poising upon his dangerous perch, and it was almost a relief when he disappeared from view, and his perilous situation no longer made itself felt to those who witnessed the start. The balloon ascended to a height of about 7,000 feet, drifting gradually to the Jersey shore. At this height, only about two thirds of the altitude usually obtained, the balloon became stationary for a few moments, and then began to descend. This was owing to the dampness of the atmosphere—a severe rain storm then prevailing, which served to render dense the hot air with which the balloon was inflated, and finally to render inoperative its sustaining qualities. The machine began to descend gradually, acquiring increased velocity with each foot of space it traversed, until it finally began to descend as a lump of lead, retarded only in its downward course by the parachutes attached to it. It soon became apparent to Monsieur Buislay that he had lost all control of his apparatus, and that he must look to his individual safety when nearing the earth again.—Most fortunately for him, the storm was driving him over the surface of the Hudson River in a northerly direction. Fearing the balloon would strike the water and entangle him in its meshes, he, when sixty feet in the air, sprang from the trapeze, cleaving the air like a rocket in his descent, and striking the water feet foremost disappeared beneath the surface. This involuntary bath was taken near the Jersey shore, and was witnessed by several persons who were sailing near the spot. Some of these hastened toward the place, but others, less humane, proceeded on their way, apparently not caring for the life of a human being. Young Buislay, on coming to the surface after his first plunge, being a fine swimmer as well as gymnast, struck out manfully for the New York shore. The wind and tide proved too much for him, however, and had not Mr. Kiator, of the Claramount Garden, reached him as soon as he did, he must have been drowned.—Mr. Kiator, on first seeing the difficulty in which the balloonist was placed, had hastened to launch his boat and be ready to render such assistance as might be required. When he reached young Buislay, that gentleman was nearly exhausted by his efforts both at flying and swimming. He was taken to the shore, and a few drops of stimulating beverage served to restore him to his acrobatic self. Efforts were at once made to secure the unruly balloon, which had meantime quietly descended into the river, and the monster was finally landed, wet and obstinate, but uninjured.

When a poor Irishman was once bound over to keep the peace towards all the Majesty's subjects, he left the office exclaiming, "Well, then, God help the first furruner I meet with!"

How to Know A Fool.—A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things—anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes.

STAMP DUTIES

IMPOSED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, TO TAKE EFFECT AUGUST 1st, 1866.

The following is an alphabetical list of the stamp duties imposed by act of Congress, passed July 13, 1866, and to take effect August 1st, 1866:

Agreement.—Other than those mentioned in this schedule, (or any appraisement,) for every sheet or piece of paper on which it is written, 5 cents; appraisements of virtue or damage, 5 cents.

Bill of Exchange foreign.—Drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—except inland bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, 2 cents; for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

Bill of Exchange inland.—Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or promissory notes, except bank notes and checks; or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents; for every additional $100, or fractional part in excess of $100, 5 cents.

Bill of Sale.—Bills of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed $500, stamp duty 50 cents; do., when the consideration exceeds $500 and does not exceed $1,000, $1. Exceeding $1,000, for every additional amount of $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. Personal property other than ships or vessels, 5 cents.

Bill of Lading.—For goods and merchandise exported to foreign ports, other than charter party, each 10 cents.

Bonds.—Of indemnity—where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less 50 cents: where the penalty exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part in excess of $1,000, 50 cents. For the due execution of the duties of any office, $1. Of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificate.—Other than those mentioned, 5 cents.

Certificate of Damages.—And all other documents issued by any port warden or marine surveyor, 25 cents.

Certificate of Deposite.—For a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; exceeding $100, 5 cents.

Certificate of Profit.—In any incorporated company, for an amount not less than 10, nor exceeding $50, 10 cents; from $50 to $1,000, 25 cents; exceeding 1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Certificate of Stock.—In incorporated company, 25 cents.

Charter Party—On any letter or memorandum relating to the charter of any vessel, if the registered tonnage does not exceed 150 tons, $1; from 150 to 300 tons, $3; from 300 to 600 tons, $5; over 600 tons, $10.

Checks, Drafts or Orders—For any amount on any bank, broker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents; for amount exceeding $10 on any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Cigar Lights.—Made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper or other materials, in parcels or packages, 1 cent; in packages of more than 25 and not more than 50 lights, 2 cents; for every additional 25 lights, or fractional part of that number, 1 cent.

Contracts.—Contracts, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, notes of hand, for each note of memorandum of sale, 10 cents.

Conveyance or Deed of Grant.—Where the consideration or value does not exceed $500, 50 cents; from $500 to $1,000, 1 dollar; and for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents.

Entry of Goods.—At customhouse, not exceeding in value $100, 25 cents; from $100 to $500, 50 cents; exceeding $500, 1 dollar; for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Friction Matches—Or lucifer matches, made in part of wood, in packages of 100 or less, 1 cent; when in parcels or packages containing more than 100, and not more than 200, for each parcel or package, 2 cents, and for every additional or fractional part thereof, 1 cent; for wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction matches.

Lease.—Where rent is $300, or less, 50 cents; where the rent exceeds $300, for each additional $200, or fraction in excess of $300, 50 cents; assignment of a lease, same stamps as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of on deeds. (See Conveyance.)

Manifest Entry Clearance.—Of cargo of vessel for foreign port, if tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, $1; from 300 to 600, $3; exceeding 600, $5.

Meats, Fish, Fruits, Sauces, Jellies, &c.—For and upon every can, bottle or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, spices, prepared mustard, jams or jellies, contained therein, packed or sealed, made, prepared and added or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States on or after the first day of October, 1866, when such can, bottle or other single package with its contents, shall not exceed two pounds in weight, 1 cent; when such can, bottle or other single package with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part, 1 cent.

Mortgage or Personal Bonds.—Given as security for the payment of any debt or sum, from $100 to $500, 50 cents; exceeding $500, and not exceeding 1,000, $1.—For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, fifty cents; provided, that upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

Passage Ticket.—To a foreign port, if of less price than $35, 50 cents; from $35 to 50, $1; and for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof in excess of $50, $1.

Pawnbroker's Certificate.—For any amount, 5 cents.

Playing Cards.—For and upon every back, not exceeding 52 cards in number, irrespective of price or value, 5 cents.

Policy of Insurance.—On any life or lives, where the amount insured does not exceed $1,000, 25 cents; from $1,000 to $5,000, 50 cents; exceeding $5,000, $1.—Fire and marine risks—Premium not exceeding $10, 10 cents; premium not exceeding $50, 25; exceeding $50, 50 cents.—Accidental insurance policies are exempt.

Power of Attorney.—To transfer stock, bonds or scrip, to collect dividends, interest or rent, 25 cents; to vote by proxy, except in charitable, religious, literary and cemetery societies, 10 cents; to sell or lease real estate, and perform all other acts not specified, $1; for every additional $1,000, or fractional part in excess of $2,000, for any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of Will or Letter of Administration.—Where the estate does not exceed the value of $2,000, $1; for every additional $1,000, or fractional part in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Protest of Note, Draft, &c.—On marine protest, &c., 25 cents.

Proprietary Medicines, Cosmetics, &c.—Not over 25 cents, 1 cent; not over 50 cents, 2 cents; not over 75 cents, 3 cents; not over $1, 4 cents. For every additional 50 cents, or fractions thereof, 2 cents.

Receipts.—Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding $20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of a court, or endorsement of any stamp obligation in acknowledgement of its fulfilment, for each receipt 2 cents. Provided, that when more than one signature is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto, representing the whole amount of stamps required for such signatures.

Sales—Or contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes or other securities, when made by brokers, banks or bankers, who pay a special tax, require stamps equal to 1 cent on every $100. If there is a fraction over $100, the same to be stamped at the full rate of $100. When made by a person, firm or corporation not paying special tax, for every $100 of value 5 cents. A memorandum of sale or contract must be made by the seller to the buyer upon a sale or contract being made, and the stamps affixed thereto.

Writ.—Writ 50 cents. Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not of record, is $100 or over, 50 cents.—Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for $100 or over (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of a commencement of suit has been paid) 50 cents. Writs or other process on appeals from justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record, 50 cents. Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100, 25 cents; when exceeding $100, 50 cents.

EXEMPTIONS.

No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other paper relating to application for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or upon tickets or contracts of insurance when limited to injury to persons while traveling; nor on certificates of the measurement of weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles, nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued, nor on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such papers; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by attesting witnesses; nor to any indorsement of a negotiable instrument.

Provided that the stamp duty placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instrument, or either of them.

Receipts by express companies for the delivery of any property for transportation are exempt from stamp duty.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for making, signing or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind whatsoever, or shall accept negotiate or pay, or cause to be accepted, negotiated or pay, any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, $50; and the instrument shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.—For counterfeiting stamps or dies, $1,000, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years. For making, signing, issuing, accepting or paying any bill of exchange, draft, order, or note without stamp, $200. For selling proprietary cosmetics, matches, meals, fish, fruits, sauces, jellies, &c., without proper stamp, $50.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

Instruments are not to be recorded unless properly stamped.

No instrument is invalid for the want of the particular kinds of stamps designated, provided a legal stamp on equal amount (except proprietary stamps) is duly affixed.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by officers of the United States government, or by the officers of any State, County, or other municipal corporation, are exempt.

In cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used, under a penalty of $50.

Instruments heretofore issued without stamps, are not to be void where stamps are subsequently affixed. Postage stamps cannot be used as revenue stamps.

Any person may present to the commissioner of internal revenue any instrument, and require his opinion whether the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said commissioner shall be of opinion that it is not chargeable with any stamp duty, he is required to impress on it a particular stamp, with words to signify that it is not chargeable with stamp duty; and every instrument on which said stamp is impressed shall be received in evidence in all courts, notwithstanding objections on the ground of such instrument being without the proper stamp.

The party to whom a document is issued from a foreign country, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Proprietors of cosmetics, medicines or proprietary articles, may furnish private dies, and are allowed 5 per cent. on all purchases of $500; over $500 10 per cent.

Beautiful Figure.—Two painters were employed to frescoe the wall of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding, constructed for the purpose, some eighty feet from the floor.

One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backward slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical movement his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and he would be precipitated upon the pavement. If he spoke to him, it would be certain death—if he held his breath, death was equally sure.

Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, scattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of covering. The painter flew forward and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations—but startled at his ghostly face, he listened to the recital of danger, looked suddenly over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the picture of this world, and contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction, into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved.

The Temperature.—A great many people believe that the further South they go the more intense is the heat. Now, the facts are simply that in this place it is not so warm during the dog days as in New York, and in New Orleans it is not so warm as it is here. In the Crescent city the *Picayune* says they have had a comparatively pleasant summer, free from intense heat. In New Orleans, for thirty years, the thermometer has not reached 97 degrees; and although the people there are equally exposed with those of New York, *coup de soliel* is by no means a frequent occurrence. This proves that heat does not increase in intensity as we near the equator; but the difference is that in those sections bordering on the tropics the temperature is more even throughout the year, neither reaching the freezing point in winter nor the broiling point in summer. This should be sufficient to convince those skeptics who fear to come South, because of the intense heat, that they have been all their lives laboring under a radical error.—*Newbern Commercial.*

Two hundred and ninety-one million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and forty eggs have been imported into England in the first ten months of the past year.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

New York, July 31.—Provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the cable are: From a telegraph station in America to any station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold; for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20s. sterling per word. From any telegraph station in America to any station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £21 in gold. For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 21s in gold per word. From any telegraph station in America to any station in Africa, Asia, or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £26 in gold. For every additional word not exceeding five letters, 26s gold. The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five. Each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length; and will be charged as words. Messages destined for stations beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretrary of the Company, at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

(Signed) Marshall Lefferts,
Consulting Enquirer, New York.

Dates of Sacred Events.

We give the following dates of events so sacred to Christians, on the authority of the late Rev. Samuel Farmer Jarvis, D. D. L. L. D., an eminent scholar and divine of the Episcopal Church, whose profound learning and diligent researches into antiquity would have distinguished him in any age:

Our Savior was born on Wednesday, December 25, 4707, Julian period; 193rd Olympiad (second year, sixth month;) A. U. C. 749 (ninth month, fifth day;) Julian year, 36.

He was baptised by St. John in the river Jordan on Sabbath (Saturday,) January 6, 4738.

His public entry into Jerusalem, was on Palm Sunday, March 24, 4781 Julian period; 20th Olympiad sixty-fourth year ninth month, A. U. C. 780; Julian year, 78, A. D. 28; nineteenth year of the associate reign of the Emperor Tiberius; fifteenth year of his sole reign.

He was betrayed by Judas Iscariot on the following Wednesday evening March 24.

He celebrated the Passover and instituted the Eucharist on Thursday evening, March 25.

On Friday morning, March 26, at the third hour, or nine o'clock, he was nailed to the cross; the hour when the lamb of the daily morning sacrifice was offered in the Temple. At the ninth hour, or 3 P. M., when the lamb for the daily evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple, he expired. At 5 P. M., his body was taken down and deposited in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea.

On the first Easter Sunday, March 28, about the beginning of the morning watch or 3 o'clock A. M. he rose from the dead. It was the morrow after the last Jewish Sabbath, when, according to the law, the first sheaf of the earliest ripe grain waved in the temple, by which the whole harvest was sacrificed, that "the first fruits" rose from the dead, as a type and pledge of the future resurrection of his faithful followers.

On Thursday, May 6, he ascended into heaven.

On Sunday, May 16, the day of Pentecost, the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles and disciples.—*St Louis Republican.*

What Manufacturers Can Do.

McQueen, a celebrated statician, in his account of the annual wealth and income of England, at the time he made up his compend, illustrates with great force what manufactures can do towards the prosperity of a country. It appears from his statistics that the value of the soil devoted to agriculture, embraced at that time twenty six forty-thirds of the wealth of the whole kingdom, and that its value was twelve times greater than all the capital invested in manufactures and commerce—these latter, including her ships, being only one eighteenth of her national wealth. The agricultural capital was £3,311,000,000, producing 13 per cent. profit, while the manufacturing capital, only £218,000,000, produced 120 per cent. profit.

Commenting upon these facts, the New York *Tribune* says that this little capital of £218,000,000 invested in machinery, mills, furnaces, factories and mines, has swollen the farming capital of little England to the gigantic sum of £3,311,000,000, and made a British farm worth ten times as much as one in wheat-growing Poland, which only grows wheat and buys goods instead of making them.

Our object in bringing these figures before our readers is to impress them with the great necessity of embarking in manufacturing enterprises as a powerful agency in the resuscitation of their fortunes. In England, the manufactories have doubled and trebled her population and sustained her immense commerce. The same cause can produce like results at the South, yea, to a fourfold degree, because her soil and climate are unequalled by any country on the face of the globe. And now, when a new system of labor has to be introduced, when hostile legislation is taxing her raw materials, it is the time, above all times to enter upon that new field of enterprise, which will not only secure the labor she requires, but which, in the manufacture and sale of her own products, will as if by magic, restore her not only to former prosperity, but to wealth and greatness. The people of the South should consider these things.

Columbia Phœnix.

A preacher once said that ladies were very timid; they are afraid to sing when they were asked; afraid of taking cold; afraid of snails and spiders; but he never knew one afraid of getting married.

[From the Walton State.]

Letter from Gen. M. W. Ransom.

Northampton Co. N. C.,
July 14th, 1866.

Mr. Editor: I have observed that my name has been presented in the newspapers and in some public meetings, in connection with the gubernatorial election, in this State; and, that my silence may not be misunderstood, I have thought it proper to declare that I cannot be a candidate for that office. I have come to this conclusion from a deliberate conviction, that the agitation of a political contest at this time would do our State no good, its tendency would be to embitter party passion, to inflame and divide the people and to weaken the influence of the State. The people of North Carolina, and I may say, of the Southern States, ought now to be a unit. There should be no division, no distraction or alienation in our purposes or action.—It will require all our strength, our whole united energy, to assist the patriotic men of the country in maintaining the principles of constitutional liberty and preserving to us the right of self-government. Certainly, this is no time to think of personal advancement or party aggrandizement.—The office of Governor of North Carolina is a position of the highest honor, and the ambition of any man might well be gratified to attain it, but I cannot seek it through the discord of the people and at the sacrifice of public harmony.

The recollections of the past, our common trials and sufferings, the sight of our desolated country, every virtuous consideration that can appeal to honorable men, ought to reconcile all thoughts of division among ourselves and bind us all together as brothers of the same blood. I cannot consent that my name shall go before the people in this election. If my poor services were required by my State, if I could harmonize the popular sentiment of North Carolina, do anything to promote her interest or honor, to add to the happiness or pride of her noble people, if I could contribute to do justice to the memory of her gallant dead, to bind up the wounds and sorrows of her living patriots, to vindicate her fair fame before the world, I trust that no personal considerations could induce me to decline the effort.—But such is not now the case. A political struggle, with its agitation and strife, crimination and acrimony, the triumph of one party, the defeat of another, the harrowing up of our domestic troubles and afflictions, with all the evils of a divided, disconcerted, alienated public mind, would not accomplish these objects, but might prove a curse to the State, from which she would not recover for years. Let not the shame of dissension rest upon the name of North Carolina. Let us sacrifice our differences in a common devotion to the good of the State, and once more be united, fraternal North Carolinians, grappling together and determined to discharge the whole duty of North Carolina to the country, to "support and defend" her rights as a State, and above all personal, party and political considerations, through defeat, disaster, and general calamity, to preserve her honor without reproach.

To the generous friends who have honored me with this expression of their confidence, I beg to return my sincere and grateful acknowledgements. Whatever may happen, I shall always cherish this testimony of their regard among the valued recollections of my life.

Very Respectfully,
M. W. RANSOM.

Sun Stroke.—In consequence of the great number of deaths from sun-stroke in New York during the late hot weather, the Sanitary board have issued the following instructions, which will be serviceable here also. We observe, from the reports, that a great many of the cases, were not of persons exposed to the sun's rays, but overpowered by heat while in their houses or work shops:

PRELIMINARY SYMPTONS AND TREATMENT OF SUN-STROKE.

Symptoms.—A feeling of contraction, as if by a tight band around the head; a sensation of fullness and burning about the eyes, accompanied with dizziness and pain.

Treatment.—The person affected should be immediately placed in the shade, in a lying position, with the head somewhat raised. The head should be bathed either with cold water or a quantity of crushed ice, wrapped in a towel, should be applied, and a physician at once sent for. All clothing should be loosened especially about the neck and waist.

The Revival of Leprosy.—It is stated in some of the foreign journals that that this terrible disease of the scriptural era, and which was endemic throughout Europe from the tenth to the sixteenth century, is now developing itself in various parts of the world with all its ancient repulsive characteristics. It prevails extensively in two widely sundered countries, the West Indies and Norway. In the latter, according to statistics recently published, there are no less than two thousand lepers. The tubercular form of the disorder, which is more common, and unfortunately much more horrible than that which affects the joints, is pronounced by the physicians incurable. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that it is not contagious. Multitudes of lepers perished miserably in the early ages abandoned to their fate in consequence of the universal belief that whosoever touched them must necessarily share in their calamity. The malady is very rare in this country, and it is to be hoped that it will be a long time before we are afflicted with this scourge.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cyrus W. Field, the author and finisher of the marvellous work which has now been consummated in the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, is a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and is in the forty-ninth year of his age. At fifteen years of age he began his career as a clerk, in New York city, and in a few years after was at the head of a heavy mercantile house in that city, from which he retired, partially, in 1853, with a large fortune. He went, soon after, to South America, and on his return, some six months afterwards, became interested in the great scheme of a telegraph across the ocean. His attention was especially directed to the subject by being called upon to aid in completing a line commenced between St. Johns and Cape Ray, in New Foundland. While looking into this scheme, the idea was impressed upon him of stretching a submarine line from New Foundland to Ireland.

In 1854 he procured a charter from the Legislature of New Foundland, granting an exclusive right, for fifty years, to establish a line from the continent of America to New Foundland, and thence to Europe—Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, and other eminent citizens of New York being associated with him under the title of the "New York, New Foundland, and London Telegraphic Company," for the purpose of carrying this stupendous enterprise into effect. Thenceforth all his wonderful energies and great business capabilities were devoted to the gigantic work he had taken in hand.

In the construction of the land line in New Foundland, and in the two attempts to lay a line connecting that island with Cape Breton, he was the leading spirit, visiting England in 1854 and 1856 on the latter business.

In 1865 he organized the "Atlantic Telegraph Company," which was incorporated by an "act of Parliament, session 1857," George Peabody being one of the directors, and Mr. Field being chosen as "General Manager."

On the 5th of August, 1857, the eastern end of the cable was drawn on shore from the Niagara, at Ballycarby Bay, by American sailors, his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, coming down from Dublin to encourage, by his presence, the great patriotic international enterprise. On the 7th of August, the squadron bore away for the west, and on the 11th of that month the cable parted, when 330 miles from the coast of Ireland, and this ended the first attempt.

The company, under the indefatigable leadership of Mr. Field, went vigorously forward, gathering wisdom from their unsuccessful attempt, and in August, 1858, a second trial was more successful. When about one hundred miles of the cable had been laid, it parted in mid ocean. The break, however, was repaired, and the cable laid from the coast of Ireland to the coasts of America, so that signals actually passed from shore to shore, from August 10 to September 1, 129 messages having in that period been sent from Valentia to New Foundland, and 271 in the other directions. Among those messages was one of 99 words, sent over the line in 67 minutes, from the Queen to the President.

The current, however, weak from the first, finally failed altogether. The ablest electricans, with their most powerful batteries, were employed, and, on the 20th of October, an imperfect message was received at Valentia, more than one thousand times the power requisite in ordinary well-insulated conductors being employed on the occasion. The impossibility of raising the cable from deep water without breaking it made an attempt of remedying the defect then hopeless. Thus the enterprise, after immense ovations on both sides of the Atlantic at the supposed triumph, became another failure. In 1860 portions of the cable in Trinity bay were recovered. The cost of the scheme up to December, 1858, was $1,835,500. In 1861 the Dutch laid a cable in the Mediterranean, from Malta to Corfu, 400 miles long, at cost of £125,000, cable like that of the Atlantic, which proved a failure. The English, some years ago, attempted a line through the Red sea, which was also to the attempt to connect Falmouth, in England, with Gibraltar, the project having been abandoned after the cable, at a cost of £400,000, had been completed.

In 1862, Mr. Field, persistent in the face of all these calamities, again visited England, and succeeded in so much interesting Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., manufacturers of the most of the submarine cables, as to engage them to embark in the enterprise and make the cable for a new attempt, the cable they had then recently laid from France to Algiers—520 miles—being in good working order at that time under water as deep as any in the route for the Atlantic line. The work was immediately resuscitated, and after three years of the most thorough preparation, and with the utmost confidence of success, last year another trial was made and another failure succeeded, the cable parting when 1,260 miles had been paid out. The precise cause of this failure has not, we believe, been determined.

The following, which we cut from the London *Times*, we think furnishes all, with the announcements of the triumph already made, that is necessary to complete the great story:

The attempt last year is fresh in the memory of all, although the real *cause* of its failure, whether accidental or otherwise, is still unknown. The present effort has not been made without former cause of failure having been so provided against as to make it a source of additional security and success for all coming time. Thus the first cables were too feeble. Even that of 1858 weighed but 20 cwt. per nautical mile, while the present weighs 31 cwt. The breaking strain of the cable of 1858 was equal to 3 tons 5 cwt.; that is, it would support a little less than 5 miles of its own weight in water. The breaking strain of the present cable is 8 tons 2 cwt., or 12 miles of its own weight in water while the deepest water to be encountered is 2,400 fathoms. In 1858 but 2,274 nautical miles were shipped on one vessel.

The art of making, testing, and laying cables has made such progress since 1858 as to render the present undertaking quite different in many respects. An undetected fault in an insulated wire has now become impossible. And yet so improved are the signalling instruments that it is now easy to work, though a foot of its copper be stripped bare and laid at the bottom of the sea. This has been actually tested and accomplished. It has even been proposed now that after the first cable is laid, and the second, that of 1865, raised from the bottom of the ocean and spliced, the old cable of 1858 should be also joined afresh at both ends, when it is supposed that it can now be used with the improved signals.

The Great Eastern has had every foot of her bottom cleaned for the present expedition, which will improve her speed a mile an hour. Two feet thickness of barnacles were taken off from parts of her bottom. She will, however, only be allowed to make 6 knots an hour.

The eastern end of the cable was landed at Valentia on the 27th of June, and the Great Eastern completed her work on the American coast on the 28th of July, 32 days being employed in the great achievement.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Narrative of Events which Culminated Therein.

THE CONVENTION OF '64—DISGRACEFUL SCENES—DRUNKENNESS, EXTRAVAGANCE AND PLUNDER.

At the earnest request of a number of prominent Louisianians now in Washington, Mr. Wm. H. C. King, editor of the New Orleans Times, has written and published a narrative of events which culminated in the late terrible riot in the Crescent City. We make the following extracts from his letter:

The convention of 1864 was the offspring of the military commander, Gen Banks. The State at that time was but partially under the United States flag, and consequently but a very small portion of the State was represented in that convention. Several of the members were said to have been chosen from gunboats, one from the forces besieging Fort Hudson, another obtained three votes in Baton Rouge, and others presented credentials from parishes where they not only did not reside, but had never visited.

Of the character of many of the delegates it is perhaps unnecessary to say much at this time. An instance or two may be given: B. K Cutler, a leading spirit of that convention, and honored by it as one of the two elected for seats in the United States Senate, is notorious as having absconded from the State of Illinois, where he stood indicted for counterfeiting. A transcript of the court of Massac county, of that State, has been in my possession for many months, and I therefore speak by the card. Another had been arrested in New Orleans some time previous, for the commission of crime, and forfeited his bail by absconding. With a few exceptions, the character of the members was of the most infamous nature.

The convention met, and prolonged its session many months. Under the plea of sovereignty it enacted scenes of the most outrageous character. Bacchanalian orgies took place in mid-day and during its sittings Back of the Speaker's chair were two opposite rooms, one of which contained casks and demijons of liquor; the other was the bar room proper. To this room they constantly repaired, and with the choicest liquors, furnished at the expense of the State, kep their spirits elevated and their patriotic blood fired to a degree never before attained in the annals of legislation. Cigars of the costliest brands were there in abundance for the members and their friends. The eagle and pelican flapped their wings from huge piles of cigar boxes, which filled up the waste rooms of the building which was given a patriotic name. Lyceum Hall no more. "Liberty Hall," gentlemen, do as you please. And they followed the advice of the renowned Jack Falstaff, "The first thing we'll do, Hall, let's rob the exchequer." Plunder and extravagance ruled. Two members were caught, by the keeper of the Hall, *emerging* therefrom with piles of stationery. Brandy, cigars, ice, etc., were taken to the residences of the members. An officer of the convention, whose ardor was fired by the patriotic example set him, made a fortune by abstracting articles furnished at the State's cost for the delectable enjoyment of its glorious representatives. Finally, these disgraceful scenes of every day occurrence culminated in a grand saturnalia of dissipation—a "free fight" ruled the hour. "Confusion worse confounded" pervaded the assembly. Black eyes, bloody noses, broken chairs and tables attested the choice qualities of the State's liquors and the sincere devotion to the Union which animated the members of the convention. * * * * * *

The whole history of this convention is in parallel with what has been briefly narrated. Its gross corruption, reckless extravagance and stupendous folly are matters of history. And now I come to its connection with the recent unfortunate riots.

When this convention was sought to be revived, the memory of its corruption, and the character of its members, produced a mingled degree of ridicule and denunciation. A great portion of the people could scarcely deem it possible the attempt would be made. To be sure, a resolution of the convention empowered its president to reconvoke the members at any future day. A great time has elapsed. "Though conceived in sin and born in iniquity," the people had accepted its enactments, and the whole machinery of the State worked under its provisions. When the Legislature afterwards met, an effort was made to call a new convention, but, wisely deferring to the wish of the President, the matter was abandoned. The Legislature and its master, the people, had but one wish—a complete restoration and harmony in the Union, to which end they almost unanimously gave their sincere adhesion to the policy of the President, and, as I before remarked, altogether abandoned the idea of a new convention, and "accepted the situation."

The various "hole and corner" meetings of the convention of '64 excited no general alarm; but when, after the refusal of the President of that convention to reconvoke it, a portion of the members chose a president *pro tem*, in the person of R. K. Howell, who issued a proclamation naming the 30th ult. as the day for reassembling; the people felt that the madness of the factionists had no limit. Considerable feeling was engendered, which was heightened by the knowledge that the governor had leagued himself with the madmen, falsifying his promises to the people and the National Executive. And here let me remark, the person who as president *pro tem.* of the convention is not a member thereof. Before he lost all self-respect, becoming disgusted, he resigned and retired from the convention of '64, and his resignation was accepted and spread on the minutes. An effort was afterwards made to reconsider the acceptance of that resignation, which failed for lack of a quorum. Thus, the printed proceedings show conclusively that he is not a member. But, perhaps, this point amounts to but little, when we take into consideration that every act, from beginning to end, has been characterized by illegality and reckless gross.

After Gov. Wells had pledged himself to the purposes of the factionists, the popular cry became so great that he grew weak hearted and retreated from his new found friends into the country. Some means had now to be resorted to in order to "screw his courage to the sticking point." The newly made president of the convention and another person were despatched in hot haste to Washington. Seeking the leaders of the Radicals in Congress, they misrepresented our affairs in every conceivable way. With some they were countenanced and encouraged; with others, I understand, they failed. However, they sent to their friends in New Orleans the most glowing accounts of their reception and success. These despatches were borne to the governor in the country, and he was thus bolstered up with new life and courage.

Away from the capital and the executive office, in the country retreat of Rapides parish, he fulminated his proclamation ordering an election for the 3d of September to fill vacancies in the to be resurrected Convention.

Strengthened by this act of the Governor, the conventionites became emboldened, and, although too ish heretofore in their street ravings, gave rein to the most unbounded licentiousness of tongue. They would show the world what they would do—they would turn every man out of office—seize the State and City treasuries—arrest and imprison their enemies—suppress certain named journals, and, to cover up their own designing purposes of repeated plunder and secure the aid and protection of Congress, announced that universal suffrage was the grand some of their ambition.

And here the reader will allow a little diversion from the subject. The equality of the races with the faction spoken of is not sincere.—They care nothing for the negro. They make him a cloak for their nefarious designs. The respectable radicals of New Orleans have not and do not countenance them. Thomas J Durant, a gentleman at once talented, consistant and honest in his views, and known throughout the United States as a radical of the deepest dye, has openly denounced their illegal acts, and does not countenance the reassembling of their convention.

The wild boastings of the conventionites naturally produced great feeling in the community, which was increased to the highest pitch when they assembled a mass meeting of negroes, and, by inflammatory speeches, following the example of others made in Washington, greatly fired the negro element. A torch light procession of excited negroes followed, armed with improvised instruments of destruction, and in the frenzy of the hour a trifling occurrence fanned a spark of fire into a consuming flame.

The New Orleans Riot.

AN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 2.—As showing part of the history connected with the attempt of the usurpers to hold a convention in New Orleans, and the riots that resulted therefrom, I give you copies of the correspondence by telegraph between the President and officials, State and Federal in Louisiana. This correspondence has not been published, and is now for the first time printed exclusively in *The Sun:*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 26.—To his Excellency, Governor Wells, of New Orleans, La:—I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: Your telegraph received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of resolution adjourning the convention subject to his order, and in that case such rising him to call on the proper officer to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d day of September. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained, an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented.

Your obd't servant,
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1866.—Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant Governor, or Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General, New Orleans, Louisiana: Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by General Baird before he declared martial law? Could not the civil authorities, State and Federal, enforce the law and preserve order, with the aid of the military, and without the necessity of martial law? I hope that order has been restored and the riot not as disastrous as represented.—Please show this despatch to Gen. Baird.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW ORLEANS, 1:30 p. m., August 1, 1866.—Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington: You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th.

A political body, calling itself the convention of 1864, met on the 30th, it is alledged, the purpose of remodeling the present constitution of the State.

The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed an overt act.

About forty whites and blacks were killed, and one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit with out sacrificing lives.

P. H SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

The above are correct copies of all the important communications received and sent by telegraph relative to the nature and cause of the New Orleans disturbance, and show for themselves the part played in the tragedy by the General and State Governments and by the military.

DATA.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

The Election.

We have received but very meagre returns of the election last week, thus far. The vote seems to have been very small throughout the State, probably not more than half a vote being cast.

In this county unscrupulous efforts were made to confuse and prejudice the people against ratifying the new Constitution, during the week previous to the election.

Since the election, we learn that a number of persons regret having absented themselves from the polls, not having been able to make up their minds for or against the Constitution. The persons who were so active and unscrupulous in their efforts to deceive and mislead the people will be remembered in future.

The probability is that the amended Constitution is rejected, and that another Convention will be called, at some future day, at considerable additional expense to the State.

The following is the official vote of Forsyth County. We will publish the result in all the counties as soon as the returns come to hand.

Precincts.	*Ratification.*	*Rejection.*
Winston,	248	91
Stafford's,	30	00
Waughtown,	48	6
Kernersville,	155	9
Crim's Cross Roads,	11	27
Sedge Garden,	9	39
Lewisville,	35	45
Sides',	25	00
Bethania,	69	1
Matthews',	14	42
Total,	639	260
Majority,	379	

Below we give the additional returns received up to this day:

Iredell County—Ratification 685, Rejection 130.

Rowan County—Ratification 378, Rejection 137.

Wake County—Ratification 574, Rejection 328.

High Point—Ratification 41, Rejection 80.

Goldsboro'—(end of 2d day) Ratification 5, Rejection 121.

A correspondent of the Danville *Times* says that at Yanceyville, on the first day, nine tenths of the vote was against ratification.

Guilford—Ratification 500, Rejection 428.

Oxford—Ratification 48, Rejection 78.

Williamsboro'—Ratification 1, Rejection 39.

Henderson—Ratification 19, Rejection 58.

Franklinton—Ratification 0, Rejection 73.

Newbern—Ratification 28, Rejection 186.

Rockingham—Ratification 55, Rejection 358.

Mecklenburg—Ratification 277, Rejection 144.

Wilmington—Ratification 7, Rejection 278.

Alamance—Ratification 139, Rejection 429.

Robeson—Ratification 7, Rejection 342.

Warren—Ratification 6, Rejection 402.

Cumberland—Ratification 132, Rejection 804.

Cabarrus—Ratification 358, Rejection 128.

Lincoln—Ratification 397, Rejection 16.

Life and Campaign of Lieut. General Thomas J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) by Professor R. L. Dabney, D. D.—We have received a copy of this book. It contains an authentic life of its hero, is truthful in its details of the history of one of the most remarkable men of his day, civil or military; its literary style and mechanical execution of the first order, and is spoken of in terms of approval everywhere.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The best evidence of the intrinsic value of this publication is its already large and still increasing circulation. Orange Judd, New York.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—We have received several numbers of this old and well known publication, established in 1819, being the oldest and one of the best agricultural papers in the United States.—Worthington & Lewis, Baltimore.

THE FARMER.—We have received the August number of *The Farmer*, published by Messrs. Elliott & Shields, Richmond, Va. *The Farmer* ranks among the first agricultural journals in the South, and is worthy of extensive patronage.

Our accounts for subscriptions, job work, and advertising, and in the course of a few weeks we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The August number of this always impatiently looked for monthly has failed to make its appearance. What's the matter?

District Convention.

Owing to the limited mail facilities in the District, the meeting appointed to be held in Greensboro, a few days ago, was not as numerously attended as otherwise it would have been. Hon. John A. Gilmer and Col. Thomas Ruffin were appointed Delegates, and S. S. Jackson and J. G. Nash, Esqrs., alternates. We learn that Col. Ruffin declines to act as a delegate, which duty will devolve upon his alternate, Mr. Nash.

Greensboro Patriot.

The delegation from this State, as far as ascertained, is constituted as follows:

1st District.—Hon. W. N. Smith, of Hertford, and Col. H. A. Gilliam, of Chowan.

2d District.—M. E. Manly, of Craven, Wm. A. Wright, of New Hanover.

3d District.—Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, Archibald McLean, of Cumberland.

4th District.—Vacancy. A. H. Arrington, of Nash.

5th District.—Joseph H. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, Hon. N. Boyden, of Rowan.

7th District.—M. Patton, of Buncombe, Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell.

Soldier's Convention in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug 2nd.—The State Convention of soldiers favorable to the election of Clymer as Governor met here yesterday and numbered nearly eight hundred.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Johnson's restoration policy and the course of Senators Bigelow and Cowan. Mr. Clymer, Gen. McCandless, Wm. H. Wallace, Gen. Miller and others addressed the vast assemblage.

The Asheville *News* of the 2nd says:—On the 25th ult., our fellow-citizens Wm. M. Porter and son, Robt. W. Porter and B. I. Burgin, killed *five wolves* and one *rattlesnake* on the mountains between Cane Creek and Swannanoa.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5th.—The Steamship Moravia, arrived with Liverpool dates to the 27th.

The armistice between Prussia and Austria expired that day, but would probably be renewed. There was no intimation as yet of its having been done.

The English government had announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

The *Times* says that the Prussian armistice did not come a moment too soon to save the Austrians from final catastrophe. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their positions, and there are well grounded hop-a that the truce will be prolonged into a definite peace. On the 25th a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon between the Italians and Austrians.

The Hungarian Legion had been sent to Southern Silesia to make an inroad on Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. It consists of 9,000 men with cavalry and artillery of its own.

On the 23d, the Italians had a fight with the Austrians near Bovgos, when the town was taken by assault. They also carried Lorica by assault.

The Prussian Chambers would probably be opened by minister of finance. The King was at the army head-quarters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5th.—The Steamer, Germania, has arrived. Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace proposed by the Prussian plenipotentiaries, assembled at Prussian head quarters to negotiate peace.

The Prussian propositions which are approved by France are that Austria is to recognize the dissolution of the former German Band, and the organization of a new Confederacy from which she is to be excluded. North Germany is to be formed into a union under Prussian control.—Prussia annexes the Elbe Duchies, excepting Danish Schleswig. Austria to pay part of Prussia's war expenses, but the integrity of the Austrian empire to be maintained, with the exception of the loss of Venetia. Austria agrees to this.

The territory which Prussia annexes contains 3,000,000 people.

Montefiori insists upon the payment of twenty five million florins by the Frankfort Chambers, or he threatens to give the City over to the pillage of his soldiers. The Chambers refuse to pay, and prefer submitting to the pillage. They have solicited the intervention of Napoleon and the English Cabinet.

Later.

LONDON, Aug 5.—Before the armistice had been extended, Bavaria had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing paper currency on the people.

By agreement the Prussians are to occupy Wurzburg, but the Bavarians have managed to retain the fortress of Monte. The Baden troops left it yesterday and the Wurtemburg troops will leave on the 8th.

The river Rhine is opened again.

During the last three days, the Austrians have been pouring into Tyrol via Bavaria, to the number of about forty thousand.

The Italian navy is to be re organized.

The court martial of Admiral Persino, who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing. A new Italian loan has been ordered since the beginning of the truce.

A part of the Swiss troops, who were guarding the Italian border, have been disbanded.

Cholera is increasing in England.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the close of the war the people of the South are casting about in every direction in order to "get a new start" in the world, and naturally look to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country as two of the great levers by which public confidence and prosperity may be again restored.

The resources of the country are the same, but a want of capital is felt in almost every department of business. Laborers might be had in abundance, if the capital to engage and direct their labor was at hand; and the want of this mainspring of success is nowhere so severely felt as in the development of the above mentioned industrial pursuits. There are no greater inducements for profitable investment to anywhere than in the cotton lands of the South-West, and the mineral deposits of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, Northern Georgia, and a portion of South Carolina.

We purpose to take a hasty glance at the coal region of South-Western Virginia, and will endeavor to show, beyond cavil, that it is one of the most favorable localities to commence immediate operations that can be found. No attempts, as yet, have been made to develop, to any extent, the hidden wealth of the valleys and mountains of this *El Dorado*, and we are confident that when operations commence—which will be ere long—no locality will surpass this region in mineral deposits of coal and salt. Indications of gold, silver, copper and iron are of such a nature as to leave no doubt but that mining operations will pay any company that may be disposed to engage in the enterprise.

The region above alluded to lies in the neighborhood of Gladesville, the county seat of Wise county, Virginia, some twenty or thirty miles from the Kentucky line. The lands lie on Pound Fork, perhaps better known as Pound Farm. The distance from Abingdon, the nearest rail-road depot, is about fifty-four miles. Although a rail-road charter had been secured, to run through the coal region, previous to the war, and a good portion of the road graded, no work has since been done. The roads can, however, be easily repaired and McAdamised, so as to make transportation easy and cheap.

Wise county is considered the best locality for operations, as the indications are most favorable for flowing oil wells. The coal crops out in every direction, and you travel for miles on a solid bed of coal, huge boulders of which frequently arise on the roadside. This coal is adapted to all the purposes for which bituminous coal is especially used. It ignites easily, and burns with a bright flame, like "light-wood," (pine knots,) for a long time, and appears to be saturated with oil, which fries out and congeals into a hollow cake. The whole country has every surface indication of oil. A party who recently visited this locality were informed that a short time since an excavation was made within six miles of Gladesville, and the gas burst through in such force that it prostrated several of the workmen, and, upon applying a match, ignited and burned for weeks, until extinguished by a strong gale of wind.

In order to test the above statement, one of the party thrust his cane into the earth, and, upon withdrawing it, a jet of gas escaped, which freely ignited upon the application of a match, and burned brightly when the party left the spot.

These two circumstances are enough in themselves to prove the presence of Petroleum, and unmistakably near the surface at that. Another proof, generally required, is the presence of sand-stone, in abundance, and which has scarcely ever failed to indicate the presence of oil. The above statements are strictly reliable.

This locality is within 100 miles south of the "Burning Springs," in Wirt, Wood and Ritchie counties, West Virginia, and the surface indications in the above counties were not as good as those in Wise.

The following extracts show that our estimates are rather below than above the mark:

"Oil has been struck in Overton county, Tennessee, on the north line of that State, about midway from its eastern border, eighteen miles from the Cumberland mountains."—*Christian (Richmond) Observer.*

"OIL WELLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The Parkersburg *Times* gives an astonishing statement of the yield of wells in the region thereabout, consisting of Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, and other counties, viz: Burning Springs, 2,500 barrels per day; White Oak, 1,500 barrels; Lick Run, 300; Horse Neck, 150; and of the several wells on Hughes river, 6,000 barrels per day. The quality is said to be remarkably fine. The *Times* considers the oil of West Virginia the best yet discovered."

A lively trade could also be carried on, in the way of barreling for Ginseng, which is plentiful among the mountains.

The atmosphere is pure and bracing, and remarkably pleasant. The scenery is sublime and magnificent, and, upon the whole, Wise county is perhaps the most desirable locality for a paying investment that we could point out. There is no doubt that immigration directed to this region, and all over the mineral apparently with very little trouble, will soon, very soon, be very deep.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE!

Mr. W. H. Hunter, "The Children's Friend," will give an exhibition with a superior Magic Lantern, to-night at 8 o'clock, in the Methodist church at Winston.

Admittance, 30 cents. Children under 15 years of age, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Please bring the exact change.

Mutilated money not taken.

The proceeds are to aid Mr. Hunter in prosecuting his labors in behalf of the Sabbath School cause in this State, and it is hoped his friends will manifest their appreciation of his efforts in this good work by a large attendance to-night.

Many of these beautiful pictures illustrate Scripture History, on which Mr. Hunter will lecture.

Mr. Hunter will give a *Free Lecture* to-day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the Moravian church, on the Bible.

The children of Salem and Winston and the public generally are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

Wm. H. Taylor—Farm for sale.
A. T. Zevely—House and Lot for sale.
Jno. Blackburn—Legal advertisement.
Costar's rat, roach, &c., Exterminator—at Lott's.

We learn from the Statesville *American* that another large lump of gold has been obtained at one of the gold mines of Messrs. P. C. Carlton & Co., in this State, the weight of which is 6½ pounds. Lumps weiging less are obtained daily.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that the necessary stock having been taken, work will be at once commenced upon a rail road direct from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug 4.—The statement of the public debt of the United States on the first instant, shows the total to be over two billions six hundred thousand dollars

The amount in the treasury including sixty one millions in coin, is over one hundred and thirty-seven millions, and the reduction of the debt since August the 1st, 1865, reaches more than one hundred and twenty millions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The *Herald's* Havana correspondent says another Spanish fleet is about to sail for the South Pacific to resume the war against the allied South American Republics. It consisted of one iron-clad, four steam frigates and four transports, carrying 184 guns. The transports carry ten or twelve thousand infantry.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—At the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic church, in Detroit, on the 22d ult, it was stated by Rev. Mr. Kilroy in his sermon that eighty years ago there were but sixty thousand Catholics and twenty-five priests in the United States, while now there are four million four hundred thousand members of the church and two thousand five hundred priests, and that the present bishop has founded no less than six churches, and has added forty priests during his ministry.

The huge semi circular building at Twentieth street and Girard avenue for the aproaching "National Union Convention," is being rapidly constructed, under a contract to be completed within ten days. The outer dimensions are 146 by 165 feet. Seats are provided for 7000 persons, while 3000 patient visitors can be accommodated with standing room. Ar evergreens and festooned flowers are to decorate the many iron columns, the frame structure will be gayly relieved.

After the convention adjourns the building will be appropriated for mass meetings, under the auspices of the Johnson club.

A horrible occurrence happened in Pittsburg a few days ago. It appears that a young married woman placed her sleeping infant, a cherub three months old, in a cradle and left the room. Five or ten minutes afterward she heard a piercing shriek from the little innocent, and immediately rushed to its side. She arrived in time to see a large rat jump from the cradle and run through the open door. Upon raising the infant she found it cold in death, the rat having bitten through the lip and cheek producing spasms, in one of which the baby died. The corpse was laid out in the parlor and being left unguarded a few minutes a swarm of rats entered & attacked it, devouring nearly the entire face and arms before their presence was discovered. The house in question is literally swarming with large ravenous Norway rats, which frequently attack grown persons, and are a source of terror to the occupants.

The first election this fall takes place in Kentucky, but one for members of Congress. Vermont and Maine follow in the early part of September, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other western states in October, the election ending with Maryland, New York and Massachusetts in November.

Accounts from the western states concerning the coming harvest continue to be of a very cheering character. Papers in various sections of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas all speak of the condition of the crops as very promising, especially in regard to the quality of the wheat crop.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Twelve messages were received at the New York telegraph offices from Europe to-day, for which the sum of $1,813 in gold was paid.

Tommy Nelson, a Virginia negro, and formerly a servant in the Washington family, died recently, aged 95. He had been blessed with twenty-one wives, six of whom are now living.

As one of the results of the war, it may be stated that there are at the present time in the United States no less than twenty-five manufactories of artificial legs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—John Ross, chief of the Cherokee nation, died here yesterday, after two months illness.

John Brim and about $100,000 worth of counterfeiting presses and material, were seized Wednesday, at 43 Maiden Lane, N. Y., by revenue officers. Brim was taken to jail.

There are now eight hundred and eighty-eight prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, being the largest number confined at any one time since the war.

Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-two emigrants arrived from Europe in July, at New York.

Mrs. Mary Osborn, aged one hundred and two years, died recently on Scott's Creek, near Petersburg, Va.

CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Report on the Subject in Congress.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolutions of the House of Representatives of April 9th and 30th, 1866, instructing the committee to enquire into the nature of the evidence which, it is alleged, implicates Jefferson Davis and others in the assassination of President Lincoln, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial, if it should appear that there was probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of inciting, concerting or procuring the assassination of the late President of the United States, and also whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring said persons to a speedy and impartial trial for the crime of treason, submitted a report to the House yesterday. The report is very long, and contains a number of letters and documents purporting to belong to the official records of the late Confederacy, now in possession of the War Department, relating to what was termed the "secret service" of the Confederacy

With regard to the trial of Mr. Davis, the committee are of opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. The evidence in possession of the committee connecting Jeff. Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, they claim, justifies the committee in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the measures which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and by the committee, have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all the facts of the case. The committee are of the opinion that a further investigation will result in a full development of the whole transaction. The examination of the captured archives, though not complete, has gone far enough to throw light upon the general policy of the Confederate authorities, which, in many particulars, these immaculate parties say, involved a total disregard of international law, and of the usages of civilized war.

The committee in this connection gives a detailed history of the course pursued by the Confederate Government towards slaves found in the ranks of the Union army. Most of this is taken from the published orders of the War Department In summing up this part of the report the committee says: "The declarations made and the acts done in pursuance of the declarations are conclusive proofs of the brutal and malignant feelings by which the leaders of the rebellion were controlled, and rendered it not only possible, but probable, that they would at once engage in projects for the destruction of the chief men of the Republic."

A considerable portion of the report of the committee is devoted to the evidence in the case of Hon. C. C. Clay. Mr. Clay's letter to President Johnson, dated November 23, 1865, is quoted, wherein he denies having been in Canada for nearly six months before the assassination. This the committee says is shown to be a falsehood, according to evidence before them. They say the falsity of the statement goes far to show that he has some reasons for attempting to conceal the fact as to the time when he left Canada; and inasmuch as the statement was made in order to relieve him from the charge contained in the President's proclamation, it has a strong tendency to connect him with complicity in the deed. That's the way these profound logician's reason. A number of letters are produced to show that Clay was the originator of the various raids on the northern border of the United States. The statement of Clay that he has never known any of the persons accused and convicted of participating in the assassination of President Lincoln is shown to be false by the evidence before the committee. How much they paid for testimony of that description they don't say. Clay, while in Canada, acted under the following commission:

RICHMOND, VA, April 21, 1864.

Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr, &c., &c.:

SIR: Confiding special trust in your zeal, discretion and patriotism, I hereby direct you to proceed at once to Canada, there to carry out such instructions as you have received from me verbally, in such manner as shall seem most likely to conduce to the furtherance of the interest of the Confederate States of America, which have been entrusted to you.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The committee says it is well established by letters and documents derived from Confederate sources, that Clay, under this commission, was instrumental in organising and executing, with more or less success, the raids upon the cities and towns along the border, the plans for the introduction of pestilence, the organization of conspiracies to liberate the prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, to destroy our commerce on the river, lakes and ocean, and finally to thwart and overthrow the Government by inciting a new rebellion in the North. It is also ascertained that Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, Bennet H. Young, and R. J. Stewart, were all employed in Canada, as secret agents for the Confederate authorities.

In proof of this the committee produces a large number of letters, orders and despatches which, it is pretended, passed between these men and the officers of the Confederate Government, at Richmond, showing that they were acting directly under its authority, and that they received orders to make the raids and other offensive demonstrations on the northern border of the United States.

Testimony taken at the trial of the assassins, together with that taken by the committee, justifies them, they boldly assume, in the inference that the murder of President Lincoln was procured by the use of money furnished by the Richmond Government. The remark said to have been made by Davis on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of President Lincoln, (which it has been conclusively shown he never made,) is in harmony with the conversation of his agents, Thompson, Tucker and others, as given by Richard Montgomery, a witness who was before the committee, and also a witness in the trial of the conspirators, and who perjured himself.

Thompson told Montgomery, in 1864, that he could have the tyrant Lincoln put out of the way at any time. He said he had his friends all over the Northern States, and it required but his nod to have them do anything he wanted done. Clay is said to have talked in a similar vein of the assassination of Lincoln. The committee says there is substantial harmony between the evidence furnished by the official documents found in the hands of the Confederate authorities and the testimony of the various witnesses brought before the committee, as to the participation of Davis, Thompson, Clay, Cleary and others, in the scheme for the assassination of the President.

With reference to the testimony in possession of the bureau of military justice, taken by the supreme Holt, and on which President Johnson based his proclamation, the committee make the following statement: "When the committee entered upon this investigation in April last, the evidence in the War Department, if accepted as true, was conclusive as to the guilt of Jefferson Davis. The Judge Advocate General had taken the affidavits of several persons who professed to have been in the service of the Confederate Government, and who had been present at an interview between Surrat and Davis and Benjamin.

"Those affidavits were taken by the Judge Advocate General in good faith, and in the full belief that the persons making them were stating that only which was true. The statements made by these witnesses harmonize in every important particular with facts derived from documents and other trustworthy sources. The committee, however, thought it wise to see and examine some of the persons whose affidavits had been taken by Judge Holt.—Several of the witnesses, when brought before the committee, retracted entirely the statements which they had made in their affidavits and declared that their testimony, as given originally, was false in every particular. They failed, however, to state to the committee any inducement or consideration which seemed to the committee a reasonable explanation for the course they have pursued. The committee are therefore not at this time able to say, as the result of their investigation, whether the original statements of these witnesses are true or false. But the retraction made by some of them deprives them of all claim to credit, and their statements so far impeach or throw doubt upon the evidence given by other witnesses whose affidavits were taken by Judge Holt, that the committee in the investigation which they have made, and in this report have dis regarded entirely the testimony of all those persons whose standing has been so impeached. On the other hand the committee have relied very largely upon documents found in the Confederate archives, and have introduced only the testimony of those persons whose reputation for truth and veracity has not been impeached by any of the investigations that have been made. Nor has it been the purpose of the committee to draw unnatural or forced inferences from the trustworthy testimony which they have examined, but rather to present a truthful statement of facts."

The report concludes with an expression of opinion, on the part of the committee, that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government, for a reasonable time, and by the proper means, to pursue the investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. If Davis and his associates are innocent of the great crime with which they were charged in the President's proclamation, it is due to them that a thorough investigation should be made that they may be relieved from the suspicion which now rests upon them. If, on the other hand, they are guilty, it is due to justice, to the country, and to the memory of him who was the victim of a foul conspiracy, that the originators should suffer the just penalty of the law. The committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the work of investigation should be further prosecuted.

Minority Report in the case of Jefferson Davis.

On Saturday, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, made a report on the case of Jefferson Davis. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

The report declares the charge of complicity made against Mr. Davis is not only absurd, but the mere work of malice and avarice, and claims that the testimony adduced was a chain of flimsy fabrications. And these assertions Mr. Rogers bases upon the testimony of the accomplices Conover and Montgomery Mr. Rogers believes that the exposition of this plot so invalidates any testimony coming through the hands of Mr. Holt that it renders all belief in the charges against Davis, Clay, Tucker, et al impossible.

The nature of this testimony is best shown by extracts therefrom.

May 8, 1863—Campbell's testimonny.—The testimony of this witness, taken by Judge Holt, was read to him in the committee room, and he was asked if it was true, and he replied: No; it is all false.

"Why did you make it?"

"I was informed by Mr. Conover that Judge Holt had offered a reward of $100,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis; that he had no authority really to do it; that now that Jefferson Davis was taken, that they had not enough against him to justify them in what they had done; that Judge Holt wanted to get witnesses to prove that Davis was interested in the assassination of President Lincoln, so as to justify him in paying the $100,000."

Speaking of the woman that had testified in Holt's office to corroborate Conover, Campbell says, at this examination, "Sarah Douglass is not her real name, it was Dunham. There was another woman sworn. Her name given was assumed. One was Conover's wife, and the other his sister-in-law. The one that called herself Mrs Dunham is Conover's wife. Conover's name is Charles Dunham. Conover told me that if I engaged in it it was not going to hurt anybody; that Jeff Davis would never be brought to trial; and that if this evidence got to him he would leave the country. Conover directed me to assume the name of Campbell. There was a person described by that name who was supposed to be implicated in that affair, and I was representing this party. He met Conover, in the first place, by the appointment of Snevel. Snevel said I could make money out of it. Money was my motive. I received $625 - I received $100 from Conover and $500 from Judge Holt. I got $150 at Boston and $100 at St. Albans. I went to Canada to hunt up a witness to swear false, who was to represent Lamar. Snevel and Conover together arranged with me to go to Canada. Snevel saw the written evidence I was to swear to after Conover wrote it."

May 24, 1866.—Joseph Snevel sworn; his right name is William H. Roberts. His deposition before Holt read to him, and signed Joseph Snevel, he stated to be false from beginning to end. "Conover wrote out the evidence, and I learned it by heart. I made it to make money. I received $375 from Holt and $100 from Conover. I told Conover that I was coming on here to testify to the truth; that I had not had any rest since I swore to what I did. He said I would be in a worse fix than I was now. This was on last Saturday. He said things would be settled, and there would be no further trouble. When the false evidence I was to swear to was read over to me by Conover, Campbell and Conover's brother-in-law (Mr. Anderson) were present. Conover told me he knew what Holt would ask me, and Conover asked me the same questions. I gave this evidence before Holt

When I was wrong Conover would nod his head. Conover was present when I was sworn by Holt. When Conover would nod, I would [illegible] correct it as near as I could. Campbell, Conover and Holt present. Campbell and I rehearsed at the hotel in Washington. Conover said I was asked if such a sum would be satisfactory? I said it would. I don't tell how much I received. Conover was an agent of the government to hunt up evidence."

Conover has escaped, as already stated. Mr. Rogers was kept from seeing the evidence in possession of the committee, for selection and arrangement, till 12 o'clock on Friday, the House adjourning on Saturday.

Mr. Rogers closes his report by urging the speedy trial of Mr. Davis, and agrees with the majority of the committee in seeing no need of additional legislation to try Mr. Davis for anything, unless it be the design to try him by *ex post facto* acts of Congress.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 4.—The imperial consul of Mexico here has been officially informed that the liberals assaulted the fortified town of Acapulco, on the third inst of defence on the morning of July 22d, and were repulsed and pursued some distance, leaving the body of their commander in the hands of the imperialists.

MARRIED:

On the 2nd inst. by the Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, Mr. BYRON DOUTHIT, of Davidson Co., to Miss JULIA JENKINS of this place.

DIED:

On the 7th inst., in Davidson County, Mrs. JOYCE HINE, wife of Joseph Hine, sen.

New Advertisements.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford-Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Sheds, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.
Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D, 1866

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.
Aug 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING!

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 10, 1866.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. D. Rondthaler, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON,
Salem, July 27, 1866. 49-tf

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 24th inst., a large BAY HORSE, supposed to be sixteen hands high, or over, dark legs, mane and tail, the forefoot cropped off, a small star believed to be in the forehead, (not certain as to this,) a windgall on the inside of one of his hind legs, near the knee joint. His step in walking and pacing is very short for a large horse.

The above reward of *Twenty-five Dollars* will be paid to any one returning this horse to me or giving me information so that I can get him.

Address me at Farmington, Davie County, N. C. PHILIP EATON.
July 30, 1866. 49-3t-pd.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co partner, or individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and don and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,
J. J. RAPER.
August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

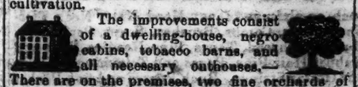
☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.



The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.
Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,
GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Collector's Office,
5th DISTRICT, N. C.,
GREENSBORO', July 14th, 1866.

The Assessor's Lists from May 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments have been made during that period, in Davidson, Forsyth, Surry and Stokes counties, will meet me or my Deputy at the following times and places, prepared to pay their taxes:

For Forsyth, at Winston, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th of August.

For Surry, at Dobson, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August.

For Stokes, at Danbury, 13th 14th, 15th and 16th of August.

For Davidson, at Lexington, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th of August.

All Distillers, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar manufacturers must come prepared to give bond and security, and all who have made application for license must come forward and take out their licenses. Those who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to a heavy penalty.

According to the provisions of the law, those who do not pay at the required time will be liable to ten per cent additional on their taxes. The special attention of those who have not paid on the back list is called to this fact.

W. H. THOMPSON, Collector.
July 20, 1866. 47-4t.

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap.—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KERBIN.
Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 360 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. TO. WILLIAMS.
Aug 3, 1866. 49-4t

Sewing Machine.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank at Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry vs. The heirs at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $8.) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, vs M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Stowers' vs. M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey vs. M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter vs. M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby vs. M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner, vs. M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J. Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $12) 47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

I. A. Robertson vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. pr. fee $8—47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to September Term, 1866.

James Reed, Administrator *de bonis non* of George Kreegar, Sen., dec'd. vs. John H. Kiger, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the court, on affidavit, that the children of George Kreegar, dec'd, to wit: Anna, wife of —— Harvey, Peter Kreegar, William Kreegar, Wesley Kreegar, Caroline Kreegar, Jacob Kreegar, Samuel Kreegar, Emanuel Kreegar and Abigail Kreegar, and the following children of Jacob Kreegar dec'd, to wit: George Kreegar, Jun., John Kreegar, Solomon Kreegar, and Emily, wife of William Snider, and Noah Spainhour, defendants in the foregoing case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the 21st day of July, 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 27, 1866. (pr. fee $8) 48-6t.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Aug 1st 1866.

Miss Julia Boman, John Belcher, Wm. E. N. Brown, Abi. W. Calvain, Joshua Hodges sr, Moses Linville, Miss Susan B. Mecom, Samuel Phillips, Pr. H. Swaim, Aquilla Teague, Hon. Chas. Teague, Eli Wilson, Miss Elizabeth J. Wood, Miss Nancy York.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1st. 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into other hands for collection.

P. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-3w.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at this Office.

To the People of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C. }
Raleigh, July 23, 1866. }

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS, }
HEADQ'RS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C. }
Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1866 }

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst, calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the proviso of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully your ob't serv't.
JNO C. ROBINSON
Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS, }
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM N CAROLINA. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection.—Upon a reference of the petitions to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for filing such petitions And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial-corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and to take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of North Carolina.

July 27-1t

Every newspaper in the State is requested to give this paper one insertion and forward account for payment.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
379 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.

A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT
Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,
SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties-Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Landanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, Quinine, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Coose Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of Leather, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BARTER FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as

GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.
Wiley Riggs, Adm'r of Daniel Riggs, dec'd
versus
Wilson Riggs, and others.
Petition to sell Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the court that the defendant, Wilson Riggs, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wilson Riggs to appear at the next court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and decree for sale granted.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.
H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 29, 1866. fee $8 45-6t.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.
J. H. Lewellen, Adm'r of Thomas Lemmons, dec'd.
against
John Lemmons, Lucy Lemmons, William Pardew and wife Sarah.
Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Lemmons and Lucy Lemmons are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published at Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them, and a decree granted for the sale of the lands described in petition.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.
H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 29, 1866. fee $8 45-6w.

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 13, 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 22, 1866 2t-1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants*, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs*, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals*, &c.

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE

AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.
Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.
☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 83:3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Mexinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, nice for Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappie Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c. containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

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